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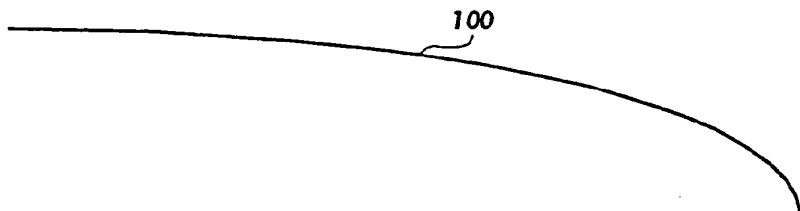
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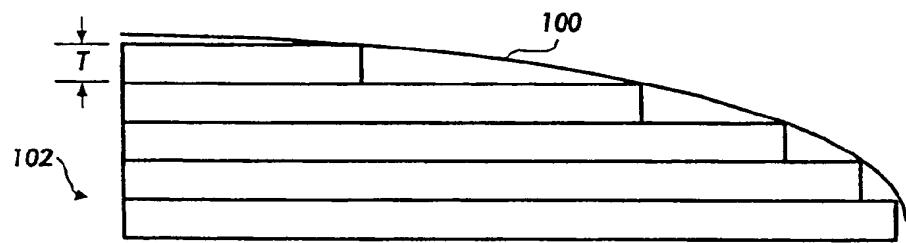
(54) **Methods and systems for producing an object through solid freeform fabrication by varying a concentration of ejected material applied to an object layer**

(57) A method of producing an object (300) through solid freeform fabrication includes varying a concentra-

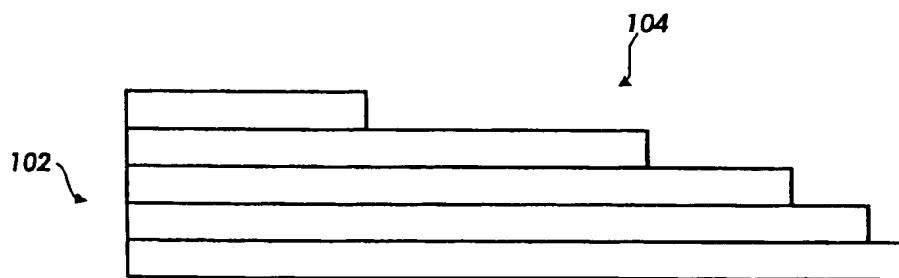
tion of ejected material applied to form a particular object layer (102).



**FIG. 1a**



**FIG. 1b**



**FIG. 1c**

**Description****BACKGROUND**

**[0001]** Solid freeform fabrication is a process for manufacturing three-dimensional objects, for example, prototype parts, models and working tools. Solid freeform fabrication is an additive process in which an object, which is described by electronic data, is automatically built, usually layer-by-layer, from base materials.

**[0002]** Several principal forms of solid freeform fabrication involve a liquid ejection process. There are two main types of solid freeform fabrication that use liquid-ejection: binder-jetting systems and bulk-jetting systems.

**[0003]** Binder-jetting systems create objects by ejecting a binder onto a flat bed of powdered build material. Each powder layer may be dispensed or spread as a dry powder or a slurry. Wherever the binder is selectively ejected into the powder layer, the powder is bound into a cross section or layer of the object being formed.

**[0004]** Bulk-jetting systems generate objects by ejecting a solidifiable build material and a solidifiable support material onto a platform. The support material, which is temporary in nature, is dispensed to enable overhangs in the object and can be of the same or different material from the object.

**[0005]** In both cases, fabrication is typically performed layer-by-layer, with each layer representing another cross section of the final desired object. Adjacent layers are adhered to one another in a predetermined pattern to build up the desired object.

**[0006]** In addition to selectively forming each layer of the desired object, solid freeform fabrication systems can provide a color or color pattern on each layer of the object. In binder-jetting systems, the binder may be colored such that the functions of binding and coloring are integrated. In bulk-jetting systems, the build material may be colored.

**[0007]** Inkjet technology can be employed in which a number of differently colored inks are selectively ejected from the nozzles of a liquid ejection apparatus and blended on the build material to provide a full spectrum of colors. On each individual layer, conventional two-dimensional multi-pass color techniques and half-toning algorithms can be used to hide defects and achieve a broad range of desired color hues.

**[0008]** One of the on-going deficiencies of the solid freeform fabrication techniques described above is that by building the object with discrete layers, the layers may still be apparent in the finished product. This is especially an issue with objects that have vertically contoured surfaces where the contours spread across multiple layers and create a layering artifact. This is commonly described as "terracing." The terracing effect leaves noticeable visual and textural "stair steps" at each successive layer along a contour.

**[0009]** This phenomenon is illustrated in FIGs. 1a-c.

As shown in FIG. 1a, it may be desired to form a smooth, contoured outer surface (100) of an object. However, the contoured surfaces must be built of stacked layers of build material. Therefore, typical freeform fabrication

5 techniques create discrete layers (102) that attempt to approximate or match the desired surface (100) contour. As shown in FIG. 1b, the build layers (102) are arranged like stairs in an attempt to approximate the desired surface contour (100).

**[0010]** Consequently, the resolution of prior freeform fabrication techniques is limited by the thickness (T) of the layers (102). The actual shape (104, FIG 1c) of the surface may be a noticeably terraced set of distinct layers (102) instead of a smooth contour as desired.

**[0011]** One solution to the terracing problem is to use thinner layers to build the object. As the layers become thinner, the terraces become shallower and thus less distinct and noticeable. However, by adding additional layers, the throughput of the system is reduced and the 20 object production speed is significantly diminished. The more layers that are needed to build a product, the more time it takes to build that product.

**[0012]** Furthermore, by using thinner layers to produce an object, the data that must be sent to the fabrication system increases. If, for example, the layer thickness is reduced by half, the number of layers (and the data defining those layers) doubles.

**[0013]** In some instances, the data cannot be sent to a fabricator at a high enough rate to enable efficient production of the thinner layers. Thus, even if the decision is made to use thinner layers to reduce terracing, the data sometimes cannot get to a fluid ejector at a high enough rate to result in efficient object production. In these cases, either the fabricator is slowed down to allow the data to transfer, or the same data may be erroneously used to build more than one layer.

**SUMMARY**

**[0014]** In one of many possible embodiments, the present invention provides a method of producing an object through solid freeform fabrication by varying a concentration of ejected material applied to form a particular object layer.

**45 BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS**

**[0015]** The accompanying drawings illustrate various 50 embodiments of the present invention and are a part of the specification. The illustrated embodiments are merely examples of the present invention and do not limit the scope of the invention.

**[0016]** FIGs. 1a-c illustrate an example of terracing when discrete, finitely-thick layers are used to build a 55 contoured surface.

**[0017]** FIG. 2 is a perspective view of a solid freeform fabrication system that may be used to implement embodiments of the present invention.

**[0018]** FIGs. 3a-b are side views of object layers used to build a contoured surface according to one embodiment of the present invention.

**[0019]** FIGs. 4a-e are top views of the object layers of FIG. 3b.

**[0020]** FIG. 5 is a side view of object layers used to build a contoured surface according to another embodiment of the present invention.

**[0021]** FIGs. 6a-d are side views of a sequence of object layers according to a data manipulation embodiment of the present invention.

**[0022]** Throughout the drawings, identical reference numbers designate similar, but not necessarily identical, elements.

#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION

**[0023]** The present specification describes techniques for creating objects by a solid freeform fabrication system, preferably using fluid ejection technology, while reducing the effects of terracing described above. As used in this specification and the appended claims, the term "ejected material" is used broadly to mean any substance ejected by a fluid ejection head to color, bind or form a portion of an object being fabricated. Consequently, "ejected material" includes, but is not limited to, ink, colorant, toner, binder, build material and support material. The term "ink" is used to mean any material for coloring an object or build material in a freeform fabrication system. "Ink" includes, but is not limited to, ink, printing fluid, toner, colorant, etc. The term "binder" refers to adhesives or any other substances that is ejected to selectively bind a build material together into a desired product. "Build material" is any material from which a freeform fabrication system forms a desired product and may include a powdered build material or a jetted build material, such as a jetted polymer. The term "voxel" describes a volumetric pixel, which is an addressable volume having length in x, y, and z coordinates. The term "sub-voxel" describes a subset of a voxel, where a voxel is made up of many sub-voxels. For example, if a voxel were divided in half in all three axes, it would result in 8 sub-voxels. A voxel comprised of sub-voxels may also be referred to as a super-voxel. Also, the terms "small" and "large" indicate relative sizes to one another, and do not indicate any specific size, volume, mass, or shape.

**[0024]** Referring now to the figures, and in particular to FIG. 2, one solid freeform fabrication system using liquid ejection technology is described. Embodiments of the present invention may be incorporated into the freeform fabrication system shown. As noted above, the freeform fabrication system may be a binder-jetting system or a bulk-jetting system. For simplicity, we describe the solid freeform fabrication system (200) of FIG. 2 in terms of a binder-jetting system.

**[0025]** In the solid freeform fabrication system (200) of FIG. 2, a build material such as a bulk powder sub-

stance is used to form each individual layer of a desired object. To build each layer, a quantity of powder is provided from a supply chamber. A roller, preferably incorporated into a moving stage (203), distributes and compresses the powder to a desired thickness at the top of a fabrication chamber (202).

**[0026]** A liquid ejection apparatus (e.g. a drop-on-demand liquid ejection apparatus, etc.) may be contained by the moving stage (203) of the solid freeform fabrication system (200). Alternatively, the solid freeform fabrication system (200) may include multiple liquid ejection apparatuses, each separately containing one or more ejection fluid. The printheads may also be separate from the moving stage (203) according to some embodiments.

**[0027]** When the moving stage (203) has distributed the powder, the fluid ejection apparatus deposits adhesive or binder onto the powder in the fabrication chamber (202) in a two dimensional pattern. This two dimensional pattern is a cross section of the desired object being fabricated.

**[0028]** Alternatively, the fluid ejection apparatus may selectively deposit a build material, such as a jetted polymer, to form the desired product or a cross-section of the desired product. The binder or build material may be colored with ink, toner, or other materials to provide a desired color or color pattern for particular cross sections of the desired product.

**[0029]** If binder is being used in a powdered build material, the powder becomes bonded in the areas where the binder is deposited, thereby forming a solid layer of the desired product. The process is repeated with a new layer of powder being applied over the top of the previous layer in the fabrication chamber (202). A next cross section of the desired product may then be built by ejecting binder into the new powder layer. In addition to forming each cross-sectional layer of the product being fabricated, the adhesive binder can also bind adjacent or successive layers together.

**[0030]** Whether ejecting a binder into a powdered build material or ejecting a fluid build material, the process continues until the desired object is entirely formed within the fabrication chamber (202). Any extra powder that is not bonded, or ejected support material, may be removed leaving only the fabricated object. A user interface or control panel (204) is provided to allow the user to control the fabrication process.

**[0031]** The moving stage (203) of the solid freeform fabrication system (200) often includes inkjet technology, a such as drop-on-demand liquid ejection apparatus, for ejecting material to form or color the layers of the desired object. Using drop-on-demand technology, the moving stage (203) may include one or more drop-on-demand printheads (as discussed above) to eject drops of material that is clear or colored in a selective pattern to create the object being fabricated.

**[0032]** In the example of a freeform fabrication system that uses selective ejection of a binder into a powdered

build material, it has been the conventional practice to eject an equal amount of binder into each unit volume of the build material that is to be formed into a layer of the object being fabricated. As used herein, the term "concentration" refers to an amount of binder added to a unit volume of the build material. Under the principles disclosed herein, the concentration of the binder added to a unit volume of build material may vary.

**[0033]** For example, a conventional freeform fabrication process may eject a certain amount of binder per square millimeter at all locations of an object layer. The binder then penetrates into and binds a volume of build material in a uniform manner. Alternatively, the conventional system may eject a certain volume of build material at all locations of an object layer. Under the principles described herein, the amount of binder or build material added across an object layer may be varied to reduce the effects of terracing.

**[0034]** Preferably the variation in the concentration of the binder or build material applied is continuous or graduated over a transition region between succeeding layers of the object being formed. "Continuous" or "graduated" variation refers to anything more than two discrete material ejection densities over a layer of the object being fabricated.

**[0035]** By varying the amount of binder or build material deposited, the thickness of the layer at that point is increased or diminished from the standard layer thickness ( $T$ , FIG. 1). Consequently, the effects of terracing are reduced.

**[0036]** FIGs. 3a and 3b illustrate the result of varying the applied concentration of binder to a build material, or varying the amount of build material deposited at different parts of the object layer. FIG. 3a illustrates adjacent layers (302 and 304) of an object (300) with no variation in binder concentration at a transition region (306) between successive terraced layers (308). In contrast, FIG. 3b illustrates the same transition region (306) over which a continuously varying binder concentration or build material quantity has been applied.

**[0037]** The variation in binder application shown in FIG. 3b is a binder concentration reduction that occurs in forming the upper layer (302) over a transition region (306) between the successive terraced layers (308). Transition regions include, but are not limited to, the portions of the object constituting outer curved surfaces or contours of adjacent object layers, such as the two layers (302 and 304) shown.

**[0038]** For example, as shown in FIG. 3b, the concentration of ejected material applied at a first transition area (310) of the upper layer (302) may be 70-90% of a concentration applied at bulk regions (e.g., 312) of the object. A second transition area (314) further reduces the ejected material concentration to 40-60% of the bulk concentration. And a third transition area (316) reduces the ejected material concentration to 5-30% of the bulk concentration. These ranges are merely exemplary and other ranges may be selected as best suited to a partic-

ular application.

**[0039]** With varying amounts of ejected material being deposited, correspondingly varying amounts of solidified build material will result. A varying amount of binder ejected will bind varying amounts of powdered build material. A varying amount of ejected build material will solidify into varying heights of solidified build material. In either case, with a graduated variation in ejected material, the result is the more graduated terracing shown in FIG. 3b. The terracing of FIG. 3b is less noticeable and better approximates the desired surface contour than the terracing of FIG. 3a. However, these principles are not limited to topographical variation in height (Z) without simultaneous variation in either X or Y. Thus the concentration could be varied to account for surface variation in either X-Z or Y-Z, or a combination of the two. Thus, the variation in binder concentration shown within the plane of FIG. 3b could also be occurring orthogonally to this plane (into and out of the page) if there were simultaneous variation in height (Z) in this orthogonal plane.

**[0040]** There are at least two methods for varying the concentration of binder or build material ejected in a unit area of the object layer being fabricated. The first is to vary the volume of the drops of ejected material being ejected.

The second is to selectively deposit a varying quantity of drops of ejected material in a unit area of the object layer being fabricated.

**[0041]** If a variable quantity of drops is ejected, it is preferable to dither or modulate the ejection head to spread the ejected drops within the unit area being covered. Consequently, the amount of ejected material is dithered or modulated over the transition region (306) to create a less pronounced terracing effect and thus a smoother object surface. FIGs. 4a-e show from a top view what a modulated or dithered binder-reduction pattern may look like. In FIGS. 4a-e, dark regions indicate areas where binder or build material are deposited within a given area of the object layer being fabricated. FIG. 4a, shows in top view a 100% concentration, i.e., binder or build material is applied over the entire unit area. This will often be the case in the bulk regions of the object (e.g., 312, FIG. 3b). FIG. 4b shows a 70-90% ejected material concentration region corresponding with first transition area (310) of FIG. 3b. Likewise, FIG. 4c shows a 40-60% ejected material concentration region corresponding with second transition area (314). FIG. 4d shows a 15-30% ejected material concentration region corresponding with the third transition area (316), and FIG. 4e shows a 0% ejected material concentration region. The 0% ejected material concentration may be used at absolute edges (320) of the transition or terraced region (e.g. 306).

**[0042]** The concentration of the ejected material applied at the transition regions (306, FIG. 3b) are, however, not limited to the exemplary figures and percentages shown above. There may be any number of tran-

sition areas, and there is no limit to the range of ejected material concentration percentages for each area.

**[0043]** The reduction in ejected material concentration in upper layer (302) over the transition region (306) facilitates a gradual set of steps that better define the transition area than less resolute terracing. Consequently, the discrete layers (302 and 304) of the object become less and less pronounced at the object surfaces because of the variation in ejected material concentration applied to transition areas. If binder is being used in a powdered build material, another method that can be used to mimic the effect of variable concentration of binder is to apply two or more liquids that possess variable binding efficacy. For example, one might have two or more liquids that had, for example, different surface energies, particulate loadings, or binding-component concentrations. If the amount of material that was bound with a particular-sized drop is different between these two or more liquids, then the effect would be similar to the effect achieved by variable-sized drops.

**[0044]** As indicated above, varying the amount of ejected material may be accomplished by limiting the quantity of drops ejected per unit area and dithering the fluid ejection apparatus as material is ejected. Alternatively, varying the amount of ejected material may be accomplished by a fluid ejection apparatus capable of producing various drop sizes. For example, a piezo drop-on-demand ejector is commercially available and can eject different drop sizes from a single orifice. Alternatively, there may also be multiple fluid ejection apparatuses, with certain apparatuses designated for certain drop sizes.

**[0045]** The example described above illustrates a gradual, continuous reduction in the amount of ejected material for the upper layer (302) as the upper layer (303) crosses the transition region (306). The continuous reduction of ejected material application concentration over a transition region (306) is preferably only used at transition regions that form bottom surfaces or upward-sloped terraces of the object being built. However, in some aspects, the use of a continuous reduction in ejected material may also be used at transition regions that form top or downward-sloped terraces of the object.

**[0046]** Turning next to FIGs. 5a and 5b, another way in which the ejected material application may be varied is shown. The example described above illustrates a gradual, continuous reduction in the amount of ejected material for the upper layer (302) as the upper layer (303) crosses the transition region (306). The example of FIGs. 5a and 5b describe a continuous increase in the amount of ejected material for a lower layer (504).

**[0047]** For comparison, FIG. 5a shows adjacent layers (502 and 504) of an object (500) with no variation of ejected material concentration at a transition region (506) between successive terraced layers (508). However, according to the embodiment of FIG 5b, there is a variation in ejected material quantity applied to the lower layer (504) of the transition region (506).

**[0048]** The variation in ejected material application shown in FIG. 5b is an increase in the ejected material concentration of the lower layer (540) of the terrace (508) along the transition region (506). Instead of de-

5 creasing ejected material concentration in the upper layer (502), as was the case in FIG. 3a, a continuously increasing amount of ejected material is applied to the lower layer (504) throughout the transition region (506). The amount of additional binder, followed by an application  
10 of additional build material over the lower layer (504) creates the more gradual step structure shown in FIG. 5b, which better approximates the desired surface contour. The build material of the bottom layer (504) may be over-saturated with binder such that the application  
15 of build material for the top layer (502) facilitates absorption and binding of powder in addition to the powder bound by a separate application of binder to the top layer (502). Similarly, increased amounts of deposited build material for the lower layer (504) produce the same effect  
20 in a system that ejects build material rather than binder.

**[0049]** In the exemplary embodiment of FIG. 5b, the concentration of ejected material applied at a first transition area (510) of the bottom layer (502) is about  
25 150-400% of the concentration applied at bulk regions (512) of the object (500). The first transition area (510) begins at a terraced region transition point (518). A second transition area (514) also exhibits an increased ejected material concentration, but to a lesser extent  
30 than the first transition area (510). For example the second transition area may have an ejected material concentration of about 120-140% of the bulk region (512) concentration. And a third transition area (516) may have an ejected material concentration of about  
35 100.01-115% of the bulk region (512) concentration. As used herein, 100.01% indicates any percentage greater than 100%. The ejected material concentration may be as low as about 100% of the bulk concentration at the absolute edge (520) of the terraced region (506).

**[0050]** The concentration of the ejected material applied at the transition regions (506) of an object is, of course, not limited to the exemplary figures and percentages shown above. There may be any number of transition areas, and there is no limit to the range of binder  
45 concentration percentages of each area.

**[0051]** The increase in ejected material concentration at the transition region (506) facilitates the much smaller set of steps that define the transition region (508) between layers (502 and 504). Consequently, the discrete  
50 layers (502 and 504) of the object become less and less discrete at the object surfaces according to the variation in ejected material concentration applied to the bottom layer (504). It will also be understood that while the embodiments of FIGs. 3b and 5b show only a decreasing  
55 step size going from left to right, there may be variations in the step sizes of any kind, and need not only be tapered from largest to smallest as shown.

**[0052]** The increased amount of ejected material ap-

plied at the transition region (506) may be accomplished by applying larger drop volumes of ejected material, by firing the fluid ejection apparatus multiple times, or by any other convenient method. Further, the increase in ejected material concentration at the transition region (506) is preferably performed at transition regions that form top surfaces or downward-sloped terraces. The use of additional amounts of ejected material at top object surfaces is particularly effective at reducing terracing effects. However, the use of additional amounts of ejected material may also be used at transition regions that form bottom or upward-sloped terraces.

**[0053]** In addition, it is also possible to use a combination of both undersaturating some portions of the build material with binder and oversaturating other portions of the build material with binder, or expressing increased amounts of build material at some points in the fabrication process and expressing decreased amounts of build material at other points in the fabrication process. For example, one may vary the amount of build material at a particular location by reducing the amount of ejected material applied to an upper layer as described above with reference to FIGs. 3a-b, and also increasing the amount of ejected material applied at lower layers as described with reference to FIGs. 5a-b.

**[0054]** As indicated, in addition to solid freeform fabrication systems that apply binder to a powdered build material, the principles described herein may also be applied to solid freeform fabrication systems that eject all of the object and support material from a fluid ejection apparatus. For example, the techniques described herein may be applied to any jetted solidifiable material system that provides 100% of the object build material and/or support material from the fluid ejection apparatus. Jetted solidifiable or hardenable materials include, but are not limited to pre-polymers, polymers, and waxes. Therefore, a solidifiable material solid freeform fabrication system may include applying a variable application configuration of solidifiable material drops in predetermined layer patterns to build an object using different concentrations of ejected material. At each layer of the object, there may be a first set of solidifiable material drops ejected at a first configuration, and a second and more sets of solidifiable material drops of different configurations at terraced regions of the object. In addition, support material concentration may also be varied (such as by drop depletion and/or dithering techniques) to create a more smooth support structure to build the object onto. As shown in FIG. 3b, the concentration of the second or more sets of solidifiable material drops at terraced regions of the object may be less than at bulk regions. The lower concentration configuration may be achieved by reducing the number of drops of solidifiable material per unit area or by using smaller drop masses at the terraced regions. Further, the lower concentration configuration is continuously variable at the terraced regions to any amount just less than the concentration at the bulk regions (<100%), all the way to a zero concen-

tration configuration.

**[0055]** As discussed in the background, often the size of an electronic data set defining an object for production by solid freeform fabrication is too large to be effectively utilized with the fabrication system. Also, in some smaller data sets, the resolution of the object--especially between terraced layers--is poor, leaving pronounced undesirable visual and textural effects on the object surface. Further, sometimes it is simply desirable to increase the resolution of a data set of any size.

**[0056]** Consequently, according to the techniques described herein, a data set representing layers of an object to be produced through solid freeform fabrication may be manipulated with a resolution enhancement technique (RET). In such a technique, the fabrication system (100, FIG. 1) may automatically interpolate between layers and form additional layer characteristics, even when the data flow to the system (100, FIG. 1) cannot support additional specific layer data or when the original data is of low resolution in the Z-axis (thickness of an object being built).

**[0057]** The RET method described herein is similar in concept to writing systems that include resolution enhancement techniques (for example, U.S. Patent No. 5,650,858, hereby incorporated by reference). However, the enhancement is in the Z-direction for a Z-axis resolution enhancement technique (ZRET).

**[0058]** One application of the ZRET includes sending a high-resolution object data set through a low-resolution data transfer because of constraints on the data transfer rate from a controlling computer to the solid freeform fabrication system (100, FIG. 1), or from data transfer limitations within the system (100, FIG. 1) itself (during, for example, rasterization, color mapping, or halftoning).

**[0059]** Many three-dimensional drawing packages compromise the data set automatically when they create files that are intended for rapid prototyping (STL is a common file format for rapid prototyping) or that are intended for the internet (VRML is a common file format for the internet). The low-resolution data sets may exaggerate terracing effects as a result of the file compression. Therefore, the ZRET may be applied to automatically reduce terracing effects. However, ZRET may be used on any data set, even on data sets that are of high resolution to further improve object surfaces. While one implementation of the ZRET techniques discussed above may afford a significant data savings, the ZRET is not limited to data compression. ZRET may be used to further enhance any solid freeform fabrication data set.

**[0060]** Referring to FIGs. 6a-d, an illustration of one ZRET is shown. FIG. 6a shows a low-resolution voxel data representation of an object (600). The object (600) of FIG. 6a includes first, second, and third layers (602, 604, 606, respectively), which are each one voxel in height. The steps between the three layers are quite pronounced, and will result in rough, visually discrete lay-

ers. Therefore, according to the ZRET technique described herein, the solid freeform fabrication system (100, FIG. 1) may be programmed to automatically reduce the terracing effects associated with low-resolution data sets. For example, the three layers (602/604/606) may be automatically sliced into sub layers as shown in FIG. 6b. There may be any number of sub-layers created, however, the exemplary embodiment of FIG. 6b shows only two sublayers (a and b) for each layer (602/604/606).

**[0061]** The solid freeform fabrication system (100) may then add or subtract certain sub-voxels from layers or sublayers according to any predetermined parameters. The system (100) may be programmed to take into account data surrounding a terrace to determine whether or not to add or subtract certain sub-voxels from the parent voxel. For example, according to the embodiment of FIG. 6c, a first and second sub-voxel (608 and 610) are added to the sublayer (b) of the first and second layers (602 and 604), and a third sub-voxel (612) is deleted from the sublayer (a) of the second layer (604). The terracing effect is accordingly diminished by the addition and/or subtraction of certain sub-voxels, resulting in the final object (600) shown in FIG. 6d.

**[0062]** The solid freeform fabrication system (100, FIG. 1) may be programmed with predetermined parameters to measure terracing between layers and add or subtract certain sub-voxels of certain layers when the parameters between layers are met. The resolution of the resulting object (600) may thereby be greatly enhanced without the need for additional data detailing thinner layers. In addition, as mentioned above, even high-resolution data sets may be further enhanced by implementing a ZRET and adding or subtracting certain sub-voxels of an object. While some implementations of a ZRET produces data savings, ZRET may also be applied without any data savings or compression and merely to enhance the resolution of the resulting object.

**[0063]** Further, high-resolution files may be saved as low-resolution data sets, creating a "virtual" high-resolution file. As mentioned above, high-resolution files may be sent through a low-resolution data transfer, creating the virtual high-resolution file. Thereafter, ZRET may be applied to the low-resolution file to create a high-resolution object (600). It will be understood that ZRET is not limited to the figures shown, and that any algorithm may be applied to automatically add or subtract certain sub-voxels of object data to enhance resolution and reduce terracing in objects made by solid freeform fabrication.

**[0064]** The preceding description has been presented only to illustrate and describe exemplary embodiments of invention. It is not intended to be exhaustive or to limit the invention to any precise form disclosed. Many modifications and variations are possible in light of the above teaching. It is intended that the scope of the invention be defined by the following claims.

## Claims

1. A method of producing an object (300) through solid freeform fabrication, said method comprising varying a concentration of ejected material applied to form a particular object layer (102).
2. The method of claim 1, wherein said varying further comprises progressively reducing the concentration of a binder or build material applied over a transition region (306) between terraced object layers.
3. A method of fabricating an object (300) through a solidifiable material freeform fabrication system (200), said method comprising applying a variable configuration of solidifiable material drops to individual layers (102) of said object (300) to vary a concentration of said material drops over a layer (102) of said object (300).
4. The method of claim 3, further comprising:
  - applying a first set of solidifiable material drops at a first configuration; and
  - applying a second set of solidifiable material drops at a second configuration to terraced regions of said object (300);

wherein said second configuration is lower than said first configuration.
5. A method of compensating for visual and textural terracing effects of an object (300) created by a solid freeform fabrication system (200) that uses a fluid ejection process to build successive layers (102) of said object (300) being fabricated, said method comprising:
  - applying less ejected material to a layer (102) at a transition between terraced layers (308) than is applied at a bulk material region of said layer (102).
6. A method of compensating for visual and textural terracing effects of an object (300) created by a solid freeform fabrication system (200) that uses a fluid ejection process to build successive layers (102) of said object (300) being fabricated, said method comprising:
  - applying more ejected material to a layer (102) at a transition between terraced layers (308) than is applied at a bulk layer material region of said object (300).
7. A solid freeform fabrication system (200) for producing a desired object (300) from electronic data, said system comprising:

a fabrication chamber (202); and  
a movable stage (203) for distributing successive layers (102) of ejected material in said fabrication chamber (202) to form said object (300);

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wherein said movable stage (203) ejects variable densities of ejected material into said fabrication chamber (202) within a single layer (102) of said object (300) a transition region (306) between terraced layers (308) of said object (300).

8. A method of manipulating a data set representing layers (102) of an object (300) produced through solid freeform fabrication comprising applying a Z-axis resolution enhancement technique to said data set.

9. A method of manipulating a data set representing layers (102) of an object (300) produced through solid freeform fabrication comprising:

dividing said layers (102) into sub-layers; and automatically adding or subtracting sub-voxels to or from said sub-layers when predetermined conditions between layers (102) are met.

10. The method of claim 9, further comprising representing added or subtracted sub-voxels by varying an amount of ejected material applied to form a corresponding layer (102) of said object (300).

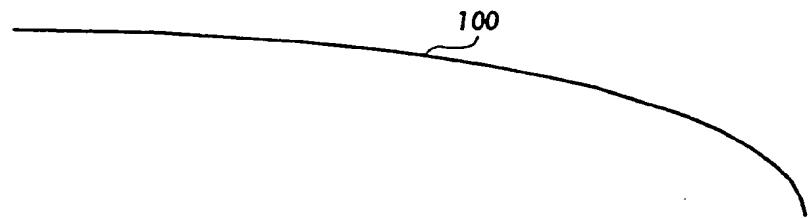
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40

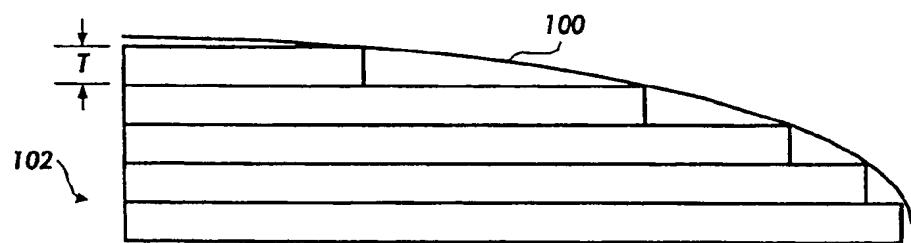
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50

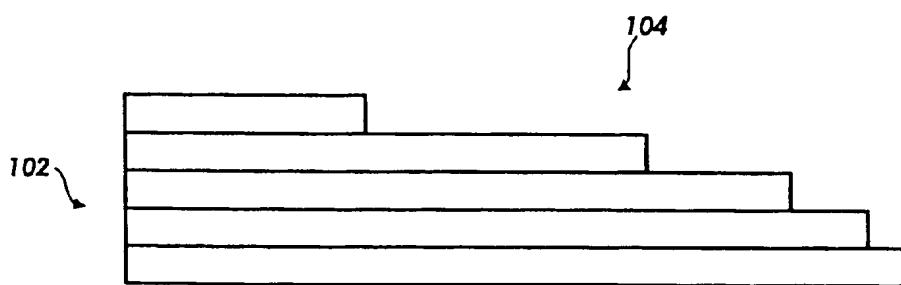
55



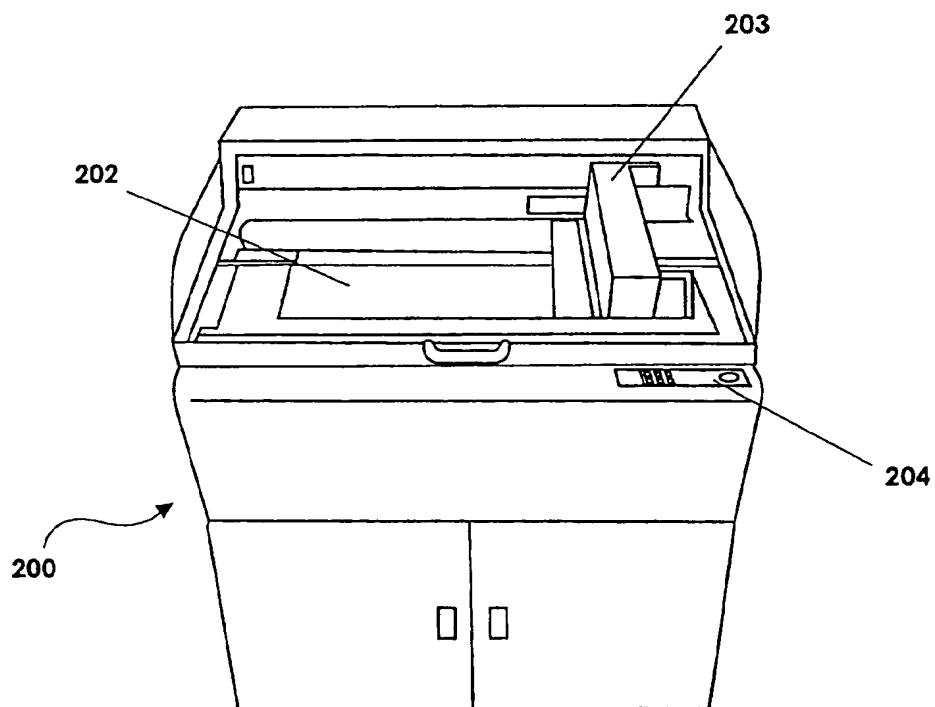
**FIG. 1a**



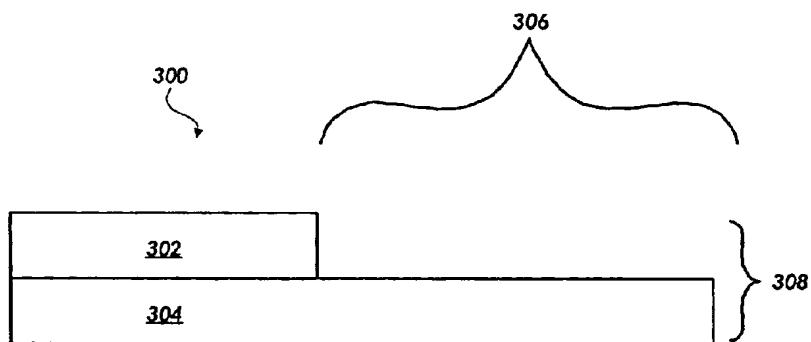
**FIG. 1b**



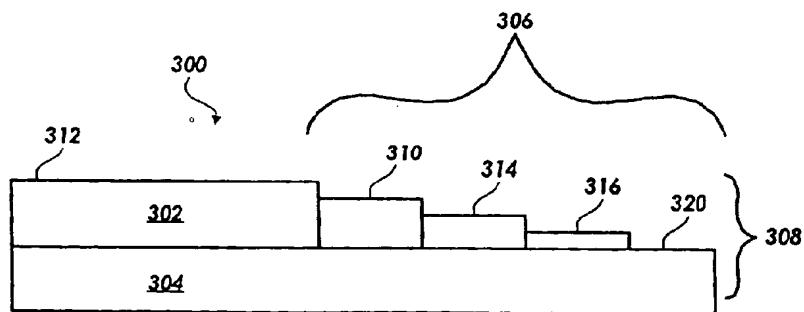
**FIG. 1c**



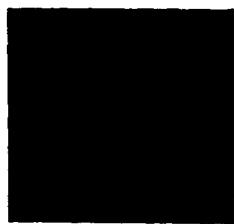
**FIG. 2**



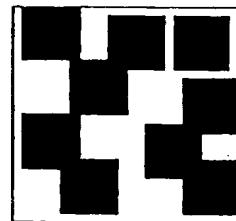
**FIG. 3a**



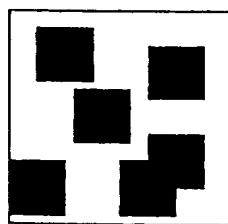
**FIG. 3b**



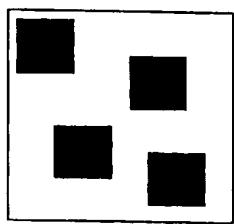
**FIG. 4a**



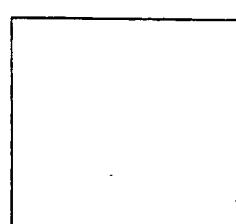
**FIG. 4b**



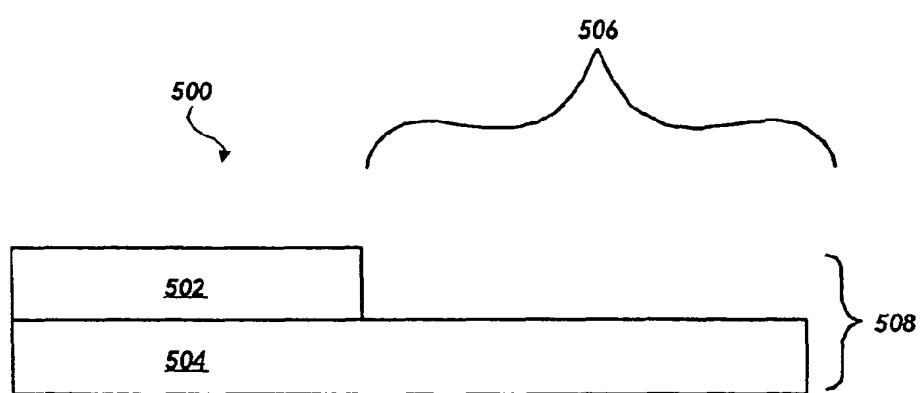
**FIG. 4c**



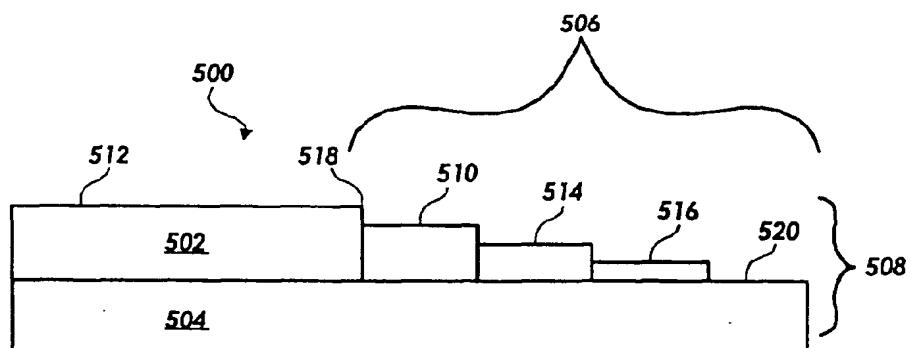
**FIG. 4d**



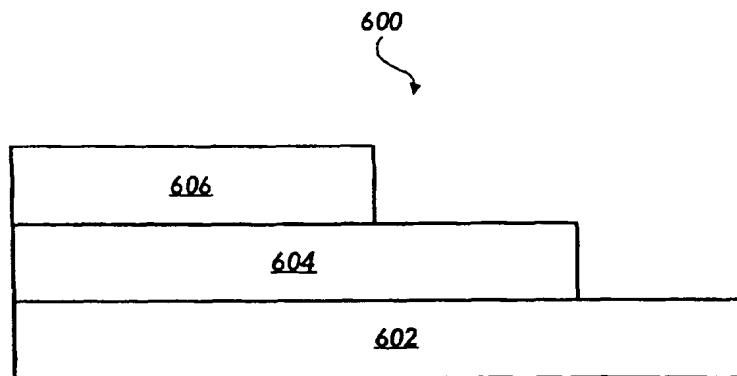
**FIG. 4e**



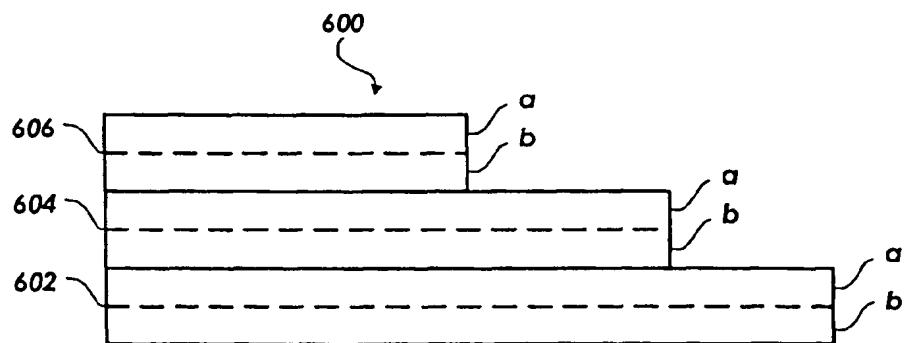
**FIG. 5a**



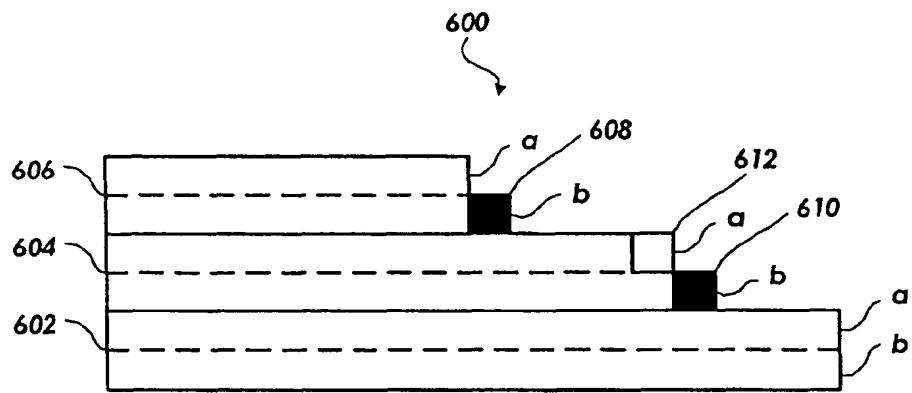
**FIG. 5b**



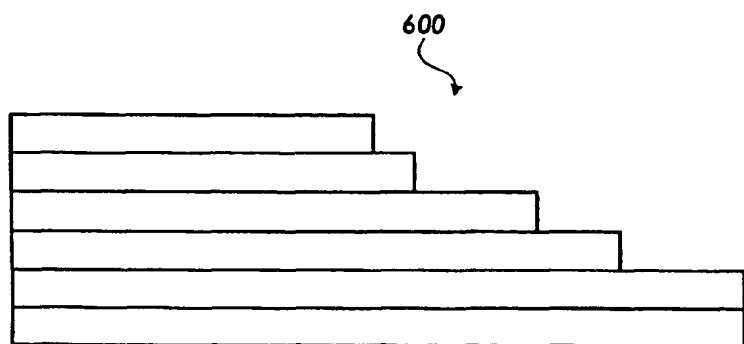
**FIG. 6a**



**FIG. 6b**



**FIG. 6c**



**FIG. 6d**



European Patent  
Office

## EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number

EP 03 02 1487

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int.Cl.)
X	US 6 405 095 B1 (JANG ET AL.) 11 June 2002 (2002-06-11) * column 17, line 64 - column 18, line 31; figures 6C,,6E *	1-5,7-10	B29C67/00
X	US 6 146 567 A (BREDT JAMES F ET AL) 14 November 2000 (2000-11-14) * column 6, line 59 - column 7, line 10; claim 7; figure 9 *	1,3,6-8	
X	WO 97 17664 A (SANDERS PROTOTYPES INC) 15 May 1997 (1997-05-15) * page 44, line 3 - line 7 * * page 3, line 29 - line 31; figure 12 *	1,3,5,7	
			TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int.Cl.)
			B29C
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search	Date of completion of the search	Examiner	
THE HAGUE	11 May 2004	Van Wallene, A	
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X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document			

**ANNEX TO THE EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT  
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The members are as contained in the European Patent Office EDP file on  
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11-05-2004

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